From the Washington Globe. PASSAGE OF THE PRE-EMPTION BILL Defeat of the Distribution Scheme.

Our Congressional columns show the result of the long debate on the subject of the public lands. Every hour that the question was urged, showed more and more distinctly the dangerous tendency of Mr Clay's new bids to purchase, to the support of his ambitious views, the indebted States was evidently working to the result in which the high protective tariff, convived by him to bribe the manufacturing States, had well nigh termina-ted. Duties laid for the support of Government no matter how high nor how oppressive, would never have goaded the patriotic South into a hostile feeling towards the Government. But the encouragement of the industry of one section by the utter prostration of another, threatened the most

fatal consequences to the country.

The great question of the disposition of the publie lands is fraught with similar dangers; if it ever shall appear that the rising prosperity of the new States is to be sacrificed to the sinister ambition of any man-to the interests of British stockjobbers, or the capidity of the speculators in the old States, who have fortunes depending upon their power of bolstering up and turning to account the credit of Government for their own advantage. The new 27th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. States, we are sure, will never revolt so long as they see the General Government disposing of the public lands according to the Constitution, as a common fund for the benefit of the United States. They feel satisfied that the representatives of the nation can never, while acting on their own responsibility, in the administration of this great estate, do otherwise than foster the rising generations -promoting the growth of the new States, at the same time that they take care of the interests of the old. But the moment that Congress surrenders its parental duty, and distributes the lands among the States for the express purpose of surrendering them to foreign creditors in sattling stock-jobbing accounts, from that moment trouble may be expected from the States in whose borders the public domain lies. They will be apt to consider that Congress, in abandoning its constitutional duty, surrenders all rightful control, and they may prohably insist, that in resigning its authority derived from compacts and the Constitution, to an alien power, their own sovereign title as States must come in to exclude what they might possibly consider an usurpation. To this point Mr Clay might drive the new States as the only means to prevent another quarter, which disturbed and threatened the American Union so long under the operation of his first American system. His ungovernable ambition has kept the nation in turmoil for the last twenty years, and would now embark it again on "a new sea of troubles." We are happy to believe, however, from the vote given to-day, that his saidsh schemes of mercenary innovation are likely to be crushed this time in embryo.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1841. The permanent pre-emption bill, with the various propositions, came up. These propositions were 1st, Mr Crittenden's instructions to recommit the bill to engraft upon it the Distributive principle, along with pre-continuous to actual bona fide settlers; and 2dly, Mr Young's substitute, adopting Mr Calboun's plan of disposing of the lands to the States where they lie, on certain con-

Mr Hubbard spoke in opposition to Mr Criitenden's distribution principle. Mr H. was followed in the debate by Messrs Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Clay of Ala., Pierce, Henderson, Rives, Roune, Porter and Crittenden. Messrs Pierce and Roane stated that they would vote for Mr Young's amendmend merely because they preferred it to that of Mr Crittenden, but that they were opposed to the

amendment, and it was decided in the negative

in the negative-aves 22, navs 29.

the bill, and decided in the affirmative-ayes 31, noes 19, as follows:

Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Talimadge, Tappan, Young-31.

Mins-Messrs Bayard, Calboun, Clay of Kentington, Ker, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, and

to the House for concurrence.

# From the New York Herald. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

As General Harrison approaches Washington the troubles and heartburnings of the New Party break out in fresh and unexpected places.

The financial policy started so recently, and promulgated with eclat by Clay and Websterequally efficient in producing the revolution that elected Gen. Harrison, as the Patchogue (Webster!) Democrat or the Patchogue Democracy.

Henry A. Wise of Virginia, no impotent or reckless man, has taken ground against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands-against any increase of the present tariff-and particularly against the "spoils-system," or removals and appointments for opinion's sake, which was specially given out by Mr Clay. Mr Wise gives in his adof a National Bank for the purposes of creating a ples' money.

general currency.
Since these developments have been made in the House of Representatives, the two master spirits of the new administration have been giving out their views with more pertinacity and greater vehemence than ever-and a very general spirit of disturbance begins to pervade the new party, he- tempt from the southern whige. fore even Gen. Harrison has reached Washington Last Saturday another meeting or cancus of the Whig Senators was to be held, and in a day we may have further important information to give the

It is time for the "old Hero" of North Rend to be on the ground, to put his cabinet in order-and to determine what his position and his measures

Already we see some of the Whig papers de nouncing the opinions of Mr Wise as mad, wild and impracticable. They would do as well to be chary on these points. The madness of Mr Wise and Webster, if they do not take care. His views are eminently wise, moderate and practical, and we trust that General Harrison will take a little of of party-the lazzaroni of politics are Mr Wise's independent, honest, practical man of every parts brokers in search of their commissions.

specie payments, continued them a few days, and

On the 15th of January it resumed, on the 4th of ter poets then arithmeticians.

February it suspended-and now may it stay suspended—let it hang by the neck until it is dead, dead, dead—and let its carcase be given up to the doctors for a dissection. This stupendous humbug has made mischief enough-here let it end.

# N. Y. Sun.

The Spirit Of The Age. To check Acuitles and to rescue TROY.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1841.

# REFORM TICKET.

FOR COUNCIL OF CENSORS: The members of which, are in favor of so amending the Constitution of the State as to give the election of County Officers directly to the people.]

TPELECTION ON THE SINT OF MARCH. ZI JOHN A. PRATT, Windsor County.

ICP The Editor will deliver an Address before the 'Lebanon Democratic Association.' on the

# COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

We have this week commenced filling a ticket for Council of Censors with the names of candidates who are in favor of so amending the Constitution as to give the election of County Officers to the immediate control of the people.

In our selection of candidates it will be seen, by the name of the gentleman inserted for Windsor county, we have no reference to politics. There seems to be but one ticket before the people, that which was put in nomination by the whig convention assembled at Burlington last summer. So many of these candidates as are in layor of the reform, we shall cheerfully support-those who are of such individuals as the people in the different counties, who are in favor of the reform, shall nominate. We know not but that all the candidates now in nomination are in favor of the Reprivate monopoly of their soil, and the consequent dates new in nomination are in favor of the Re-repression of their improvement and population; form. It can easily be ascertained by the friends and in this way he might renew the quarrel in of the Reform, in the respective counties, and if there be any who are not, the names of gentlemen who are, should be substituted.

The Patriot and Vt. Mercury have expressed views favorable to the reform, and we see no reason why it should not find general favor with the press and the people.

We have headed the ticket the Reform Ticket, merely to distinguish it.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT. We copy the following article from the organ of

the Patchogue Democracy in this village :

ICP 'In the last presidential Message, Mr. Van en remarks: "The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and, subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the most favorable light.

He also says in the same document : "It is also, it is believed, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has o relieved itself entirely from debt.

How will all this correspond with an empty treasary and a debt of fifteen millions of dollars? LET ALL THE PEOPLE JUDGE."

passage of either of them.

The question was then taken on Mr Young's Treasury Note Bill, the Chairman of the Commit-Let us examine the facts. In introducing the tee of Ways and Means, Mr Jones, stated that the The question was then taken on Mr Crittenden's necessity for passing such a hill, did not arise from motion to recommit with instructions, and decided any permanent deficiency of revenue, but from the inequality with which the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury were distributed over the year. If the estimates of the Secretary of the Yers-Messrs Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchan- Treasury are correct, and the appropriations of an, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, Congress do not exceed what is asked for by the tance from the scene," government, the revenue of the current year, will be more than sufficient to meet its expenditures. Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Wright and and to cover the reduction of the out-standing treasury notes, with that portion of the public debt. tucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Hun- funded and unfunded, coming due within the same period.

As these receipts and expenditures occur in dif-So the bill was passed, and ordered to be sent ferent parts of the fiscal year, it becomes necessary to anticipate the one to make provision for meeting the other. As an instance, the receipts for the first quarter will be \$3,500,000, and the expenditures \$5,430,000. The balance of more than one Important Position of Henry A. Wise-Breakers million dollars can only be provided for out of the revenues subsequently accruing.

The amount is, that, although the Treasury Defiscal year, the expenditures of the first quarter will which was to be made a cabinet measure, has giv- anticipate a sum sufficient to make up the balance. en great umbrage to many of those who were This is all there is of the awful national debt and federalists talk so much.

The southern whigs have denounced this false esic a to only one of the proposed measures of the session! This is the only possible pretext that can mond." new Administration—and that is the establishment be conjured up for such a useless waste of the peo-

The vain and foolish falsehoods of the northern federalists, to set this National debt humbug, flitting before the eyes of a people they have already sufficiently deceived, awakens only ridicule and con-

wasting money these new Reformers-these advocates of Retrenchment, the Nation is in debt, and the present Administration will do nothing to relieve the wants of the Treasury! What a miserable and bare-faced falsehood! The Secretary of the Treasury has shown, that the revenue of the current year will be more than sufficient to meet its expenditures, and proposed a plan for defraying it" sufficient to upset Messrs Clay year, before the receipts, which will amount to a compelled to confess it. The Washington corres with our brethren of the press; and when we can bout eight hundred thousand dollars more than the pondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, warms so far disregard the rules of the craft, and the honexpenditures, taking the year together, fall due .- its friends in vain-for it says, "But a greater or of a gentleman as to garble and commit forgery his sound advice. The office beggars the loafers The plan is opposed might and main by the feder- danger menaces us, which is to found in our own upon the articles of a cotemporary ; publish, week only opponents. The views of Mr Wise are prethat the Administration will do nothing to meet the The financial system of Clay and 820,000 which must be paid in May, and were of the public revenue, and a fiscal agent of the gov- ourselves capable of being as mean, as contempti-Webster, looks as if it was engendered by a clique worth \$30,000 that he could not command till ernment, strong differences of opinion are beginof stock-jobbers without credit, or of a batch of June, his borrowing the \$20,000 to meet the de- ning to exhibit themselves. The few loaves and Falls Gazette. mand in May, would not, to us, be evidence of fishes of office will not suffice to satisfy the hungry The United States Bank, after a great flourish of transpers, after being strong five millions of dollars abroad, and several millions at home, resumed of form 50cc to the first of next month. A large mass of disconstance at least, between their "It rose like a rocket-it fell like the stick." aptly applied to the federal party. They are bet- pay and more plunder."

ures-but their political effect upon our whole system of Government will be still more disastrous- poor carcass. Consolidation in its worst and most corrupt form, is designed to be effected."

## SYMPTOMS OF DISSOLUTION.

The heterogenous mass of factions, office-seekers tion has been dubbed the "whig party," already begins to return to its original elements. The hard lation. Time will determine. cider has evaporated, and as usual, after a debauch, the members of the party feel in no very loving mood to dispose of the various and exciting subjects that obtrude themselves upon their attention. The Patchogue Democracy are pushing their old not we shall oppose, and shall substitute the names haste and diligence, and with the swagger of a Sing-Sing convict, just set at liberty and endeavoring to foist himself upon the attention of decent people. Clay is in league with them. He must federal doctrines with might and main.

There are, however, a few who are not quite disposed to come under at the waving of the bow and the haw-bright-here! of the Heir Apparent. This voking people, is a delicate business in the most skilful and practised bands, and we wonder not that the chivalry of the South relish not the awkward and ungainly fashion after which the great Putchogue teamster harnesses his cattle. Mr Wise nettles, capricoles, fomes and spurns the traces with exceeding ill-humor. He declares against the Patchogue division of modern democracy; throws himself back upon the principles of '98, and appeals to every Republican Whig to join him in maintaining them. Alvord of Georgia ha already come out like a man. There are colleagues of Mr Wise, who go further than he does, because they go against a Pank, who will show also the Virginia spirit, with which they are imbued. Oththers, who are actuated by similar, and even stronger principles, must co-operate with him. The federalists endeavor to pish! and pshaw! away the perturbation into which Mr Wise has thrown them But it is difficult business. Their words die on their lips. They feel uneasy, that is evident.

The Richmond Whig says: "Mr Wise's speech traced until his whole speech is reported. That, serves its fate. and dissatisfied the bulk of the whig party, we be-

Mr Wise, in a card published in the Whig, da-When published, it will speak for itself, and show never shall have. whether I have departed in the least from the positions I have heretefore occupied, and whether

taken his seat," newly stamped "by authority" of pity and sorrow, not of anger and retaliation.

hollow ground on which they tread. At every move of their feet, their weak foundation threat-But, say the advocates of this new mode of principles, and must crumble to pieces. The Rich- turn to his discredit. mond Whig sees the danger, and is idly attempttions which are to come before them.

Indeed so evident and glaring are the dangers to

This is a beautiful specimen of a party-this Push shead, gentlemen!

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Statesman whig party! A beautiful specimen too, of reform-Mr Wright killed the form of the argument in the Martin Van Buren. A beautiful set of fellows truly, Senate, and now they do not pretend to prove any who have not adhesiveness of principle enough, in thing by detail-but they affect to believe, that the the whole heaving and putrid mass, to hold the whole statement of the Treasury Department as to squirming and restless atoms together for twentythe state of the finances is a sheer fabrication-and, four hours. Here goes a crawling mass-fallen off therefore, that the whole concern is bankrupt. The this way, with the mouth of every animalcule truth is, they had resolved, beforehand to have an | bawling "a Tariff!" There goes anothextra session, not for financial, but political pur- er mass that way, as lustily shouting "no Tariff! poses. They are afraid that so soon as their party no Tariff!" And here comes another this way! cools, they will crumble to pieces. They are there- and the voices that are heard from this, cry "no fore to be kept moving, until their main objects are National Bank! no National Bank!" And there accomplished .- These are, a Distribution Bill-a goes another that way-"a National Bank! a Na-Bankrupt Bill-and a Bank of the United States. tional Bank!" cry the living things in that. And The Turiff they will touch lightly-but they are now, to 'make confusion worse confounded,' Wise determined to retain the protective principle, to be dashes headlong into the dissolving mass--plunges used, as emergency may require. Such are their a fragment here, hurls a handful there, and comschemes-they are wretched in pecuniary meas- pletely annihilates what little adhesive power time, and its own opposite combinations, had left to the

But, perhaps Monsteur Old Tip will have the power to unite oil and water, when he assumes the reins, and drives over the course as Clay directs. It may be that the hero of a hundred wars may be able with his single right arm to quell the disconand cider-crazed demagogues, whose conglomera- tented and jurring factions of his kingdom, and preserve the grand eider party from immediate disso-

The N. H. Gazette says: " In the best view of this land distribution, it is simply but laying taxes to be collected from the people's pockets, to be paid back again, after deducting the expenses of black-cockade principles into the light, with great collection, not to the people, but into the State treasury, to be squandered in schemes which in nine cases out of ten are of no public benefit.

And what shall we gain by the operation? Just what the old woman gained by cutting a piece off have their influence, and urges forward the old the top of her petticoat and sewing it on at the

> The New York Herald, in speaking of the suspension of the Philadelphia banks, talks in this

"At this moment there is every appearance of a greater excitement and revulsion in the money market and in the credit system, than we had even in 1837. We have only reached the third or fourth act of the great drama of monetary revolution .-The grand crisis must therefore be at hand. Prepare! What the day can bring forth no one can

"Yet, in the midst of this excitement-of this ruin-of this revolution, there is great and mighty consolation. Baseless credit may be annihilatedbroken banks shut up-rotten banks run upon-but the country is gradually getting prosperous and comfortable on honest principles. Rotten stocks may fall-and bankrupt banks suspend, and financial scoundrels break, but you cannot annihilate the virtue of a good barrel of Ohio flour-or suspend the quality of a good barrel of mess beef or pork-or destroy the existence of a bale of cotton -or knock up the substance of a bushel of Irish potatoes. The soil never suspends-the rains of heaven never fail-the seed time and harvest canhas not yet appeared, and it would be unjust to not full like an infernal rotten bank. Nothing is judge him upon partizan and imperfect reports; nor breaking or going to pieces, but a baseless credit indeed can the spirit in which he has spoken, be system-a system of fraud and infamy that de-

fleve to be as little questionable, as it certainly is in the Bellows Folls Gazette, last week, we have was but the ghosts of a few unwary foplings she thus created. Now a school box, if he would think surprising and unexpected to those placed at a dis- only to say what we have said before. That we had lured into her embrace; a dead set altogether, for himself a single moment, would see the absurdare and have been, and shall be, so long as our whose blood she had grown fat on, 'long time name stands in the Age as editor, its sole and only ago.' Go to! poor dogs! If you have got into a ted Feb. 2, speaks for himself, in regard to the new editor, and conductor. We have no associates, scrape, grin and bear it as well as you can, and same amount? position he has assumed. He says, of his speech, assistants, or advisers. We never have had, we leave us free and easy fellows alone to

Mr GRANT never wrote a syllable, never advis- We feel well enough-perfectly contented. Noed a syllable to be written, that has appeared as body to teaze us for money to buy yaller ribbons now I do not stand upon the only ground which editorial in the Age; and as to the other individual and silk dresses, out meal and loaf sugar. With can be occupied by the Republican portion of the alluded to, in the Gazette, he has had, has now, us, it is all calm, all sunshine. No Whig party in Virginia and throughout the Union. just as much to do with the paper as any other "On the subjects of distribution and of duties subscriber, and no more; and whoever asserts, upon silks and wines-in my opposition to the that he wrote or ever saw before it was published. The current of our lives is unrufiled, like a sum proposition either to raise the Tariff for the pur- the particular article alluded to by the correspond- mer sea, and if you are in the midst of squalls and the expense and loss attending the collection of pose of distributing the revenue from the public ent of the Gazette, as he has no good reason for tempests, that is your business not ours. We pity much money. But they say we will not tax the lands, or to empty an empty treasury by distribu- such an assertion, voluntarily takes upon himself, you, but it is dangerons business, this jumping into people, we will place a duty on goods! Yes, but ling the recenue from lands in order to make a the character of a wilful and mulicious line. For the stream to help out a drowning man. Ten to partment is able to meet all its demands during the pretext for raising the Tariff-I presume I will the man, whose intellect is so perverted, whose one but both get drowned. We can't do it. We not find "many" of my "warmest political mind is so debased, and who is so reckless of his say we pity you. But it is a dish of your own get back again by charging an additional price on be greater than the receipts, and it is necessary to friends," among my good constituents at least, to time and reputation, that he can be guilty of an atdiffer from me. And as this opposition of mine to tack so barbarous, so unprovoked, so blasphen ous, first morsel. All the red cents you get go for these measures has been backed and concurred in so low and vulgar, upon the character of private saleratus and red herrings. But all that we get- wears an imported article, pays a tax to the Goythe prostration of the treasury, about which the generally by the speech and votes, made and re- individuals, we, in common with the respectable bark! there's something in that pocket besides old erament in the shape of duties. It all comes out corded this day, of Senator Rives, who "has just portion of the community, entertain feelings of buttons and keys, we recken. But yours—ah!on-

reason for the attempt of a few unprincipled north- the whig presses of Virginia-yourselves especially untion of an editor and publisher of a paper, is no means for distributing the surplus revenue of a supporters of the government. But it seems the ern Patchoguers to induce the people to believe its -I hope I will not "find many to dissent from enviable one. He is obliged to write under all wretched Benedict's pocket-if it don't make us existence, that is, an excuse for calling an extra him of his warmest political friends," even at Rich. states of feeling to which the human heart is liable, shudder—oo-o-o! let us see if our pantaloons leaders of the federalists, the confidents and advis-The whigs, says the Richmond Enquirer, are with a thousand petty cares. Many of his articles button! And our last needle was broken this aware of their danger. They are conscious of the are written at a moment's warning, with his room crowded with visitors, and his thoughts in confusion. never mind. We can fix it on with a wooden peg ditional tax on merchandise !- "O, the folly of the Under such circumstances it is not at all surprising through the eye-so, there! that il do nicely. It ens to cave in. Some of their frankest members that a thousand inadvertent expressions and errors are free to confess, that they cannot hold together are found in his articles that the malicious can per- be, after all, quite so-so-family like, as if it had a twelve-month longer—that they are divided by vert, the ignorant misunderstand, and his enemies been properly sewed on by-by-Mrs --

But, whatever errors we may have committed as ing to avert it. It calls on its discordant partizans an editor, however harshly we may have writtento rally upon one common issue, (to seize some & our pen, we acknowledge, is not made of a soap- state. They came near being miss-taken in their common plank, if they can find one,) and to forget stick-there is one thing we were never guilty of. their memorable differences on all the great ques- We never struck an enemy in the dark ! When- ers did not discover it! We don't think they did. ever the Age has contained an article in relation to an individual, not a subscriber, of a character that which this grand combination of factions, the whire would seem to require his notice, we have always the expenditures which must be met in the fiscal party, is exposed that some of their own party are sent him a copy. We have pursued the same course alists, while at the top of their lungs they declare ranks. The Anti-tariff men are already commen- after week, attacks upon his paper and private wants of the Treasury! If a man were owing and its supporters; on the subject of a depository of all shelters, withholding a copy, we shall feel Poetry of America."

of from fifteen to forty millions. Truly may the tented persons will segregate, and seek a new stan- double Fanker Nation is to be out too, about the be brought out in nearly the same style as the mag- own aristocratic families and the wives and daughremark made by Mr Vanderpoel of Mr Barnard be durd, under which there will be a chance of better same time. The Notion has also just come out nificent Philadelphia edition of Wordsworth, and double-we havn't seen it though.

The New Era of the 15th inst. says : The new says "the whigs began by fabricating reasons for ers, patriots and disinterested gentlemen who have Cabinet is formed, and is to be as follows: Weban extra session by attempting to show from official travelled from Maine to Louisiana in the late me- ster, State; Ewing, Treasury; Bell, War; Badgdocuments, that there was a heavy debt due by the lee, all for the public good, and to free the dear, er, of N. Carolina, Navy; Granger, of New York, Government, which would justify the measure .- distressed and suffering people from the claws of Post Muster General; and Crittenden, Att'y Gen.

Moses French, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Hartford, vice O. H. Nichols, Esq.

A correspondent of the Burlington Free Press tulks about Silas Wright and his sister

Stacy seems "to love lies for the lies sake." He can give no other excuse for publishing a fulsehood In honor of "Whig" principles .- On the ar-

rival of Gen. Harrison at Baltimore, on the 13th inst., all the Banks suspended specie payments. Aliens entitled to vote in Illinois .- The Supreme Court of Illinois have decided in favor of the right of aliens to vote, and declared that the

judges of elections had no right to ask the elector

whether he was a foreigner or not. Suspension in Delaware.-The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says, -- " We understand that the Directors of the several banks in Wilmington, (Del.) held a meeting yesterday morning, and resolved to suspend specie payments in onsequence of information received from this city.

The Montreal Gazette announces, in an official England in the course of a few weeks. Gen. Sir the fancs of this monster fastened upon her eye, Richard Jackson will, it is supposed, succeed him in the government of Upper Canada, temporarily

The Bultimore Banks suspended .- Letters from Baltimore, says the Journal of Commerce, state that the banks in that city have suspended, and the universal belief is that the suspension will sweep the South, where any resumption had recently ta-

tr Bills of the Manchester Bank, Vt., are now eceived at the Suffolk Bank.

There is a great fuss on hand, these days, about

old Bachelors, heaven save them! Somebody says,

#### OLD BACHELORS-AND -

that the Legislature of a State off west has made the glorious fellows taxable property. We don't their names when called for. see what our friend Col. Wentworth was about, allowing such goings on. But, prehaps nater has n't done something for some people. Ma'be we don't understand this matter, and then, again, ma'be we do. We havn't forgotten the old adage, 'misery likes company.' We see, pretty clearly, how a themselves, nicely caught in the toils of matrimony, and floundered about in its silken (?) meshes to their heart's (dis)content, would be extremely same fixins'. Ah! gentlemen! we recollect, perfeetly well, how the spider endeavored to coax the number of his brethren in the same delightful du- tion? rance vite. And, we recollect, too, that the fly, being a little wary, reconnoitered about the net awhile and found the company that the good landlady had so conningly stationed at the doors and windows of her front parlor, and whose acquaint-

-- "set by the fire and smoke our cigar,"

"Thump! thump! scold! scold All on a washing day."

ly to think of the little responsibilities, who have assertion of a National debt, and give the true the whigs of the Virginia Legislature, and of all One word with regard to the Gazette. The sitwhether he feel well or ill-vexed and harrassed pocket is tightly buttoned up-ugh! there goes a ers of the coming administration, those poculiar morning. Confound the luck! confound it! Well. buttons a trifle too hard, it is true, and it may not "Copy, sir!"

Ave! ave! By the stars! how lucky! That button had like to have got our thoughts into a singular wanderings, that's a fact. But we hope our read-

On the stream of the world the Bachelor's life Is borne on the blithest wave;

Now it bounds into light in a gladsome strife, Now it laughs in its hiding cave. Oh! there never was life like the Bachelor's -- so Jolly and hold and free,

'iddlestick! take this away! Oh-hum! We must have got up wrong end foremost, this morning.

And its end-

A splendid work will soon be published by Carey nd Hart of Philadelphia, entitled the Poets and W. GRISWOLD, of the Daily Standard, who has been, perhaps, the most diligent and successful collector of American poetry in this country. It will contain copious selections from all our cious compilation of American poetry that has yet taxing luxuries, which the Harrisonian political e-been made. -- Are: Yorker.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post says he is informed that upwards of THREE MILLIONS of the stock of the United States Bank is owned in North Carolina.

We commence, this week, the story. It is long, and our readers must exercise a little patience.

### For the Age.

Mr EASTMAN :- We noticed an article in the Vermont Mercury of February 5th, headed "disgraceful," which is too gross and false to be allowed to pass off without contradiction. The article, in the first place, alleges that :

"A great boy, large enough to be a man, pretending to officiate as ostler to our neighbor Whitney, has long been in the habit of shutting up and kidnapping such cows and other animals as are suffered to go at large during the day, and torturing them with an unfeeling brute in the shape of a great bull dog, kept for that purpose." Now, sir, every word of this is false, every word

of it. Neither the "great boy" alluded to, or any other boy, great or small, officiating as ostler to Mr Whitney, has ever been in the habit of shutting up and kidnapping any animals for the sake of torturing them, or for any other purpose whatever .-The allegation us we have said, is without the least foundation in truth. The article further says : "This morning an unsuspecting cow having wan-

dered into the yard, where this human lump locked her up in the barn, and suffered the dog to get a firm grip as he did upon one of her eyes and then nanner, that Sir George Arthur will embark for turned her out, bellowing through the streets with until literally torn out by the roots !"

Now, it so happens that "this human lump" was about his business in the barn, on the morning referred to. The dog was set on by another boy, and all the part he took in the transaction was, to leave his work and call the dog off. The cow was not locked up in the barn by any one-her eye which was "literally torn out by the roots" was not injured in the least, as "the fangs of the monster" were not "fastened" within six inches of it. The whole story, from beginning to end, is a shire fabrication, whether gotten up to injure the "boy," Mr Whitney's establishment, or for what purpose, the editor of the Mercury probably knows. By publishing this, you will much oblige

THE PRIENDS OF "THE BOY," who stand ready to back this communication with

#### A TAX ON LUXURIES IS A TAX ON LABOR.

The policy of the federalists is rapidly develop-

ing itself. They can no longer fight behind the heroism of their standard hearer; they are now obliged to come out, show their hand, declare their lot of noor, wo-begone mortals, who, having been, measures, and prepare themselves to breast the coming storm. We already see signs of rebellion in their ranks—even the "god-like" Webster votes against Mr. Clay's favorite distribution hill. rvative Rives raises his voice against it. Wise, tickled, if they could get all the world into the of Virginia, hurls his anothernas against nearly the entire policy of the Harrisonians, while Alvord, a "whig," from a real log-cabin district in Georgia, denounces the whole federal policy from beginning fly into her net, by telling him, that he had a great to end. And what is Mr. Clay's plan of distribu-To casual observers and those who have no knowledge beyond what is gleaned from the opposition press, it may appear a very pretty thing, and politic withol to distribute the money raised from the sale of public lands among the States, helping them thereby to pay their foolish indebtedne But Mr Clay himself, and all his friends, say that In relation to a communication which appeared ance she was so very desirous he should make, other way to make up the deficiency in the revenue ity, pay the wickedness of such a scheme as this, Give away the money of the people to the States, and turn directly round and tax the people for the Where in the name of heaven is the wisdom of this? It is like the man who gave his son, in order to increase his affection for him, a heartiful form worth ten thousand dollars, but not wishing to reduce his own riches demands one from the son worth twelve thousand. Now, absurd as it may seem, that was a great piece of liberality on the part of the father, though in doing it he rob-bed his son of a couple of thousand. Just so precisely in regard to the distribution. Distribute \$5,000,000 among the people, and \$6,000,000 will have to be raised by a tax from the same people to replace it again, for any one can judge of the jobber, nor the retailer; for every dollar they pay out in the shape of duties on merchandise the Government?-the consumer of course; every man, woman and child, who eats, or drinks or country pay nearly all of this vast tax; for as that class constitute three quarters of the population of laborers, our independent farmers, the hard-fisted workingmen are not taxed enough, so the patriotic friends of the poor man, propose giving away all the proceeds of the public lands, and raising the same mount or more from the "dear people" Are the people ready and willing to be sinners !" thus imposed upon?

> will only tax luxuries, such as silks, wines, teas, sugars, linens, &c. &c., which are used by the rich But why, we would ask, do you wish to put out of the reach of the poor all these articles? Docs not the farmer and the working man take as much delight in seeing his wife and daughters dressed up occasionally in a nice silk gown? Are not tens, sugars, &c., as necessary and palatable to them as to the rich aristocrat? Is the cause of temperance advanced by driving the poorer classes from cheap wines to strong and filthy foreign spirits and domes Then to what does this taxing luxtic fire-water ? uries amount? Simply to take a few more dollars from the pockets of the great laboring community that might have remained there did not Mr. Clay's mad scheme of distribution make it necessary to thus tob the people. But there may be some other and more hidden cause which actuates these proud politicians. The aristocracy may have become tired of seeing the simple housewife and humble though virtuous and intelligent daughters of the mechanic dressed up in the same silks and satins. drinking the same good hyson as their own haughty It is to be edited by Mr R. and domineering wives and daughters, who are Daily Standard, who has more enamored of an "imperial and mustachio" than republican virtue and simplicity. These lords ly gentlemen who before the election would dress "coon skins" and guzzle "hard cider" from a poetical writers, both living and dead, the produc-sun-dried gourd may be anxious to so tax these tiess of each author to be prefaced by a biographi-necessary luxuries that the pleceians cannot get ters of the " filthy mechanics" as they please to will undoubtedly be the most copoious and judi- call them. But let us take another view of this

These granite "log cabin" gentlemen, say, we